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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

POST-DISPATCH
TO-DAY!

VOL. 37—NO. 46.

ST. LOUIS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1886.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.
BY CARRIERS, FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

ROYAL GASOLINE STOVES,

WITH CHARTER OAK WIRE CAUZE OVENS.

Make Summer Cooking a Pleasure. They are the BEST in EVERY RESPECT. SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING DEALERS. CALL AND EXAMINE THEM:
Wm. Millett, 1940 North Broadway.
Reardon Bros., 1240 North Broadway.
F. Schlerck, 819 North Sixth st.
P. Stone, 2022 Franklin av.
A. & W. Hawtin, 820 N. Seventh st.
J. M. Ward, 1115 Franklin av.
Staley House Fur. Co., 809 Franklin av.
Miller & Stevenson, 809 N. Sixth st.
P. Marchetti & Son, 816 O'Fallon st.
C. Wier, 1916 South Broadway.

Another Terrible Blockade

At Northwest Corner Fourteenth and Clark Avenue.

Goods are accumulating in endless quantities on account of the granite paving, so much so that we must dispose of them REGARDLESS OF COST.
C. Farner Stove, Furniture & Carpet Co.'s
Great Street-Obstruction Sale on Credit.

ANOTHER REDUCTION ON
Gasoline Stoves and Ovens

1-Burner Low Stove.....	\$2.50
2-Burner Low Stove.....	4.75
3-Burner Low Stove.....	7.25
2-Burner High Stove.....	8.75
3-Burner High Stove.....	10.00
1-Burner Lined Tin Oven.....	1.25
2-Burner Lined Tin Oven.....	2.50

WESTERN STOVE MFG. CO.,
1115 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The J. M. Ward Furniture, Stove and Carpet Co.

1111, 1113 and 1115 Franklin Avenue.
Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods of Every Description,
BABY CARRIAGES, GASOLINE STOVES and ICE-BOXES.
Sold on Easy WEEKLY or MONTHLY Payments at Lowest Cash Prices.
SPECIAL RATES for parties going to housekeeping.
Open every evening until 9 o'clock.

DON'T BE DECEIVED into buying poor soap because it seems cheap. The real test of value is what it will accomplish in actual use, and thousands of our customers will testify that FIVE cents' worth of **TIN TAG LAUNDRY SOAP** will do more washing than TEN cents of any other laundry soap. Try it and be convinced. **EMPIRE SOAP CO.**
102, 104, 106, 108, 110 S. Commercial street,
St. Louis, Mo.

Alexander's Drug Store,

N. W. Corner Broadway (Fifth) and Olive Sts.
ALEXANDER'S MEDICAL PREPARATIONS are unrivaled.
ALEXANDER'S BEEF, IRON, WINE and PEPSIN, a nutritive tonic, valuable in cases of Dyspepsia, Nervous Depression and Loss of Appetite.
ALEXANDER'S COUGH MIXTURE, successful for 30 years.
Prescriptions accurately prepared by competent apothecaries, under the supervision of **Dr. W. Alexander**, graduate of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

SCHOOLS.

College of the Christian Brothers, ST. LOUIS, MO.
For a Classical, Scientific or Business Education. Studies resumed Monday, Sept. 6, 1886.

BROTHER VIRGIL, F. S. C., PRESIDENT.
ST. LOUIS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
3008 OLIVE STREET.
Opens September 12. MISS M. FROVENS, Principal.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL

LAW DEPARTMENT OF
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
The Twentieth Annual Session of this well known school will commence on Wednesday, October 13th, 1886.
Examination for Senior or Advanced Classes Monday, October 19th, at 10 a. m. For catalogue or information, address **WILLIAM C. HAMMOND**, LL. D., Dean of Faculty, 1117 Lucas Place, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. JAMES MILITARY ACADEMY,

MAON, MO.
Boarding School for Boys. Terms moderate. Discipline superior. Location beautiful. Careful supervision. Apply for circulars and prices. Numbers limited. A few vacancies left. Refers to J. W. Francis, R. B. Bingham, Mrs. Wm. J. Lewis, Charles H. Smith, M. R. Tidd and others. For catalogue address **REV. ETHELBERT TALBOT, A. M.,** Rector.

ST. LOUIS SEMINARY—A Private Select School

for High Grade for a limited number of young ladies. Located at Woodland in view of St. Louis. The entire appointments of a place render it an elegant home. Organized 1871. For years all the young have been here. Course of instruction is very thorough. Music, Violin and Instrumental, French, English and Latin. Art, Painting and Drawing. Moral and Intellectual training. All highly from their respective departments. To secure prospectus must be made early. For Catalogue address **REV. MRS. L. L. D. Jennings, Mo.**

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

Chattel—25th years September 10.
Camp Buildings, thorough instruction.
A MILITARY COLLEGE.
Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English, etc. **COL. THEO. IVATT, President.**

SUMMER RESORTS.

"THE OAKWOOD" Green Lake, Wis. opens for summer June 15. D. M. & W. E. HILBERT, Proprietors.
New York City, 52 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.

Cottages and Restaurant will open June 10, the Hotel June 15.
D. M. & W. E. HILBERT, Proprietors.
New York City, 52 Broadway, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

This firm of Mulford & Cheever is dissolved from and after the date of this notice. All debts due to or from the firm of Mulford & Cheever will be assumed by John R. Mulford.
St. Louis, August 20, 1886.

Pure Food for the Children

Impure food that may not seriously affect the stronger digestive organs of an adult will frequently cause the most serious illness in a child. Too frequently this important fact is overlooked, and children are made sick from eating articles that have been taken by adults without apparent injury.

A child's food is largely cakes and bread, and these articles when light, sweet, and composed of materials free from deleterious substances are easily digested, nutritious, and wholesome. But there is a danger to our children lurking in their bread and cake apt to be lost sight of. When these articles are made from pure and wholesome baking powder, they are much more healthful and nutritious than when prepared from yeast or other leavening agent. But the danger arises from the fact—as shown by the tests made by the Government chemists, and by many State and Municipal Boards of Health—that most of these baking powders are so impure as to render the food unwholesome. In fact, chemical analyses have developed the fact that all the baking powders now upon the market, with the single exception of the Royal Baking Powder, contain either lime, alum, phosphates, or acids of an injurious character. Therefore, when bread or cake is made with the use of these adulterated baking powders, the ingredients pass into the delicate organs of childhood, and are the source of very much of the disease with which our children are afflicted.

Persons who have not strong constitutions, growing girls, young children, and many ladies, are particularly liable to the evil effects produced by the adulterants found in these cheap baking powders. Heartburn and the prevalent forms of indigestion are often solely traceable to their action on the delicate coats of the stomach. Prof. Willard Parker, U. S. Surgeon-General Hammond, Prof. Alonzo Clark, and other eminent physicians all over the country, have spoken most earnestly of the evils arising from such food.

The absolute purity and wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder are unquestioned. The official reports of the U. S. Government Chemists have put this fact beyond all controversy. Prof. Mott reported that the Royal was undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder made. Prof. Love's report showed it to be of the highest strength, while Prof. McMurtrie, Chemist-in-Chief of the U. S. Agricultural Department, at Washington, D. C., found the Royal the only baking powder in the country free from both lime and alum, and absolutely pure.

There should be as much care in the choice of a baking powder as in obtaining pure milk, or in having a prescription compounded from pure drugs and not from poisons. Pure bread and cake are assured only by the use of the Royal Baking Powder.

THE PLIEMANN CASE!

"It was some time during last January," said Mr. Barney Pliemann, of 309 South Fourth street, "that I was obliged to quit working for the Cotton Compress Company on account of sickness. I had been ailing then for over two years. At that time I could hardly speak. I was sore in the breast. I had a dull feeling in the back part of my head. There was always a bad taste in my mouth, and I could not eat without throwing up after my meals. I could hardly sleep at all at night. I felt weak, nervous and down-hearted. I was always splitting and my nose was stopped up constantly. I felt especially weak and my hearing was bad. "Suffering from all these symptoms I went to Dr. McCoy's office. I was told that I had catarrh of the throat and stomach, and that it might take three or four months to cure me. I have been under his treatment regularly since the 15th of June. My strength and appetite and sleep have returned to me. There is no trace left of any of my disagreeable symptoms, and I am as well to-day as I ever was."

DOCTOR J. CRESAP MCCOY,

Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York,
HAS OFFICES AT
1516 LUCAS PLACE, ST. LOUIS.

Treats with equal success all curable cases, curing deformities generally considered incurable. Medical diseases treated successfully. Consumption, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all NERVOUS DISEASES. All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty. **DR. J. C. MCCOY** Consultation at office or by mail, \$1.00. LINDSEY BUILDING: 8:30 to 11 a. m. 1 to 4 p. m. 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps.

LATEST EDITION

BLAINE'S BUGLE.

The Plumed Knight Sounds the Blast for Battle.

The Banner of the Republican Hosts Flung to the Breeze.

Maine's Wily Leader Declares the Issues of the Coming Campaign.

Utterances Which Will Be the Political Yells of His Followers.

James G. Blaine's Opening Speech of the Campaign at Sebago Lake This Afternoon—He Indorses Prohibition—Advocates Protection—The Labor Question—The Canadian Fisheries and the Mexican Imbroglio—First Gun of the Campaign Fired in Maine—A Partisan Speech Which Will Serve as the Oriflamme of the Radicals.

SEBAGO LAKE, Me., August 24.—A Republican mass-meeting is now being held here, and the first great gun of the campaign has been fired by the Hon. James G. Blaine, who addressed the gathering on the political issues of the day.

Mr. Blaine arrived here from Bar Harbor this morning. The regular campaign was opened yesterday and this is Mr. Blaine's opening speech. He is expected to thoroughly stir up the state and will speak twice more this week. There was a large audience to greet the distinguished Statesman.

Mr. Blaine, who was received with great enthusiasm, spoke as follows:

It is in the first place especially worthy of observation, that in the history of industrial questions no party in time of peace has ever been more united in support of a policy than the Republicans in support of a protective tariff to-day. At the late session of Congress a measure known as the Morrill tariff bill, designed to first weaken and ultimately destroy the protective policy, was resisted by so compact an organization of the Republican members that a single vote from New York and two or three votes from Minnesota were all that broke the absolute unanimity of the party. And this was rendered still more striking by the fact that the majority of the Republican members in New York and Minnesota declared that these exceptional votes were adverse to the wishes of a large majority of those who elected the dissenting members.

On the other hand, the vast majority of the Democratic members supported the free trade side of the question; but a small minority, uniting with the Republicans, were generally able to defeat the measure. Thereupon the Democratic country denounced the recalcitrants as unfaithful to the creed of their party, and the journal in New York which is said to reflect the views of the National Administration gave formal notice to all Democrats, North and South, who lean towards the policy of protection, that they must revise their position or leave the party.

These leading facts indicate that the policy of protection has been held as a sacred principle and determined no longer by sectional preference—but has become general and national—affording a distinct, well marked line of division between the Republican and Democratic parties. I do not recall these facts as a mere preparation to an analytic discussion of the protective system, but with the view of apprising them to certain current movements and current events.

The hostility of the Democratic party to protection has entailed upon the country a vast loss and has in many ways obstructed the progress and development of certain sections. Since the financial panic of 1873 and the contemporaneous nullification of the South, the Democratic party has, with the exception of a single Congress, held control of the House of Representatives. The power to originate revenue bills has been exclusively in their hands and they have used it to the confusion, the detriment, in many instances to the destruction, of new enterprises throughout the Union. Confidence once shaken is hard to restore, and schemes of improvement which have been abandoned within the past ten years on account of the uncertainty of our revenue laws, constantly menaced by the Democratic party in Congress, would have caused prosperity and happiness in many communities which have felt the discouraging influence of dull times.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY is constantly using the comparative dullness in business, which their own course in Congress for twelve years has largely developed, as an argument against the policy of protection. But it is worthy of comparison the condition of the country in this year of grace with its condition the year before the Republican party succeeded in electing their first protective tariff. In the nine States which still do the larger part of the manufacturing of the country, and which did it nearly all a quarter of a century ago, it is interesting and instructive to compare their financial conditions at the beginning of 1881 and at the same time in 1886. The States referred to are the six of New England, with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In these States the Democratic party presented a condition brought about by nearly an entire generation of free trade. The aggregate amount of savings banks during that long period was less than \$100,000,000. In the same States on the first day of January, 1886, the aggregate amount in the savings banks was \$220,000,000. The difference in the aggregate savings in Maine for the two periods shows that in an interval of the people have increased a million and a half in bank, while in January, 1881, the people had over thirty-six millions in bank.

During this period it must be remembered that the increase of population in Maine has been about 50 per cent, while the

Increase of deposits in savings banks has been at the rate of 80 per cent.

It must be remembered that 75 per cent of the vast sum belongs to the wage workers. The vast number of depositors may be inferred from the fact that in Maine, where the aggregate population is less than seven hundred thousand, the \$220,000,000 of deposits are divided in six of the total population is a depositor, and that the average to each is about \$320. The figures with which we are dealing have been confined to the nine States named, because in 1881 the manufacturing done in this view was mainly confined to those States. But the thousand millions of savings by the workers within their own States is a fact, when we remember that since 1881 the great body of Northwestern States under the inspiring influence of a protective tariff have in turn developed an enormous aggregation of manufacturing industries. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, are no longer devoted to agriculture solely, but have a mass of manufacturing industries larger in aggregate value than all the manufactures in all the States of the Union on the day Mr. Lincoln was first inaugurated.

AND YET ANOTHER comparison may be made still more embarrassing to the free-trade doctrine and more difficult for them to answer. While the American workmen in nine States, working under a protective tariff, have over a thousand millions of dollars in savings banks, the vastly greater mass of working men in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales—the whole United Kingdom—all working under free trade, have less than \$100,000,000 in the aggregate both in savings banks and postal banks. These figures and these dollars are the most persuasive of arguments, and the conclusion they teach is so plain that the running man may read.

The Labor Question.

The leading feature in the industrial field of 1885 and 1886 is the discontent among the men who earn their bread by skilled and unskilled labor. Uneasiness and uncertainty are found on all sides; there are wise aims among many and with not a few there is aimlessness with its inevitable result of disappointment and discouragement. The man who could by any prescription remove this discontent must at once restore harmony, and happiness and peace would be philosopher, patriot and statesman. The man who professes to be able to do it will generally prove to be a compound of empiricism and ignorance. But in the perhaps by toilsome paths, with many blunders and some wrongs, no one need to doubt that sound and just and righteous conclusions will be reached. Perfect freedom to test the virtues and secure the advantage of or organization, to exert strong power for the common rights of all men under a republican government. Labor associations have the same sanction and the same rights that any form of incorporation may assume—subject, as all must be, to the condition that the persons and property of others shall be respected. It is well for every citizen of a free government to keep before his eyes and in his thoughts the honored maxim that "the liberty of one man must always end where the rights of another man begin."

I HAVE NO NEW nostrums to offer for the cure of the labor troubles. I have no quick remedies to propose. I am a firm believer in the efficacy of the protective tariff, and I can look back with serene satisfaction to my record in Congress as never blotted by a single vote that was not friendly to the interests of American labor. I never promised anything when I was a candidate for a public office, and now as a private citizen I have no temptation to flatter any man or state anything else than the simple truth as I see it. It is in this spirit that I offer some suggestions which seem to me worthy of attention under the existing situation of the labor question.

IN WHAT MAY BE TERMED the political creed of the various labor organizations I have observed some singular omissions of pertinent and, I think, convincing facts—facts which in a spirit of friendship and candor I beg to point out to read, a few lines since, in a creed put forth by an association of Knights of Labor. In another State, a recital of eighteen distinct ends which they profess to have secured or maintained by National legislation. Among these there was not the slightest mention of a protective tariff. That might have been accidental; or it might have implied a perfect sense of safety in regard to the continuance of the tariff; or it might have meant that those who proclaimed the creed are indifferent to the fate of protection.

IN ANY EVENT

It would be well for the labor organizations to diligently inquire and ascertain how the wages of labor in the United States can be kept above the rate of wages in England, Germany and France on the same articles of manufacture without the intervention of protective duties? With the present cheap modes of interchange and transportation of all commodities, I inquire of these gentlemen how, under the rule of free trade, can wages in the United States be kept above the general standard of European wages? I do not stop to ask the duty of argument, I only desire to lodge the question in the minds of the millions of American laborers who have it in their power to maintain protection or to inaugurate free trade; who have in their power to uphold the policy of protection or the policy of free trade.

ANOTHER PORTENTOUS FACT

has been omitted—as far as I have observed—from the consideration and judgment of the labor organizations. They seem to have taken little or no heed of the existence of more than a million and a half of able-bodied laborers in the South, in the dark skin, but with expanding intellect, increasing intelligence and growing ambition. While these men were slaves, working in the corn and cotton fields, in the rice swamps and on the sugar plantations of the South, the skilled labor of the Northern States felt no competition from them. But since they became freemen there has been a great change in the variety and skill of the labor performed by colored men in the South. The great mass are, of course, still engaged in agricultural work, but thousands and tens of thousands, and in fact hundreds of thousands, have entered and are entering the mechanical and semi-mechanical field. They are making pig and bar iron in Tennessee and Alabama. They are manufacturing cotton in Georgia and the Carolinas, they are bricklayers and plasterers everywhere; they are carpenters and painters; they are blacksmiths; they make wagons and carts; they make elgars; they tan leather and make harness; they are firemen and pliers on river boats; they are sailors in Southern ports; they lay railroads and tracks; they are switchmen and section men on the line and firemen on locomotives. In fact, they are generally entering all the avenues and channels of labor. Of course they are underpaid. They receive far less than has been paid in years past to Northern mechanics for similar work. They are able to take no part in making laws for their own protection, and they are consequently and inevitably unable to maintain a fair standard of wages or to receive a fair proportion of their proper earnings.

DO NOT DWELL

on this subject at length, though it could easily be presented in aggravating detail. I mention it only to place before the labor organizations of the North, with this question addressed to them: Do you suppose that you can permanently maintain in the Northern States one scale of prices, when just beyond an imaginary line on the south of us a different scale of prices is paid for labor? The colored mechanic of the South is not so stupid a workman nor so intelligent a man as you are, but if he will lay brick in a new cotton factory in South Carolina at half the price you are paid, if he will paint and plaster it at the same low rate, he is inevitably erecting an industry which, if the same rate of wages be maintained throughout, will drive you out of business or lead you to the gates of his own poverty.

THE SITUATION

is, therefore, plainly discernible and demonstrable, viz.: First—if the Democratic party shall succeed, as they have been annually since the protective tariff, the artisans of the United States will be thrown into direct competition with the highly skilled and miserably paid labor of Europe. Second—if the Democratic party shall be able to hold control of the National Government, the colored laborer in the Southern States will remain where the Southern Democrats have placed him politically, subject to the will of the white man, and unable to fix the price of his own labor. The colored man, will therefore, under these conditions, and influences, remain a constant quantity in the labor market, receiving inadequate compensation for his own work and steadily crowding down the compensation of white labor, if the gates of his poverty be not yet far below its just and adequate standard.

AT EVERY TURN,

therefore, whether it be in exposing the white American laborer to the danger of European

THE BRICK SWINDLERS

QUINN RECOGNIZED BY A FORMER INTENDED VICTIM.

The Attempt to Sell to an Old Miner—How the Game Was Worked—A Supposed Dupe Who Was Too Handy With His "Pop."

This morning August Glasow, doing business at Jefferson avenue and Benton street, called at the Four Courts and asked to be shown the old brick confidence men who were under arrest here. Kerns being out on bond could not of course be shown him, but Quinn was brought up and

Robert W. Goode Answers the Mahon Charge Concerning Collections.

Robert W. Goode, the attorney against whom T. J. Mahon, a client, lodged a complaint yesterday concerning the collection of judgments, appeared before Judge Dillon today and filed a statement. Mr. Goode alleged that he was employed by Mr. Mahon to prosecute a suit for him in the Circuit Court against the Phoenix Insurance Company and that a judgment was rendered.

PARK AV. (near Lafayette Park)—F

brick truck on him last September. Glasgow, it appears, was formerly interested in a gold mine in Colorado, but had abandoned it. Quinn and a pal named John H. Brown, also a partner in the Glasgow they came to him to sell the brick because they knew he was acquainted with its value. They visited his place four or five times and then took him over the river to a place where they could talk in private. He never found him, and when they arrived at the river they found a GUARDING THE TREASURE which was buried on the river bank. Glasgow immediately recognized in the Mexican a man who had been in the "showdown" with him in company with the other men. He did no business with them and he did not know where they had hidden the wagon and armed with two revolvers. They bored the brick and gave

2 Trouble It Caused in an Olive Street
Hence—Slops and Damages.

Longmott, dealer in gas-fitting
fixtures, 101 Olive street, has
a \$3,000 damage suit in the
court against Fredk. Shicko, the owner
of property at the number given. Mr.
Shicko complains that the upper floors of
his house were damaged by water
run upon the second floor, the cause
being a defective gas-fitting, not closed
or repaired. Mr. Longmott has
sued the lower floor in the rear of his
house, claiming that the water
run there by reason of the defects in the
gas-fitting, damaged the floor, and
also percolated into the cellars, and
damaged the apartments occupied by his family.
Mr. Shicko says that the water
run and gutter were defective, and the
tenants above, it is alleged, had an unpleasant
experience in the matter. The water
run to a roof, whence it dropped to the pave-
ment. He alleges that his family suffered
greatly from the water run, and that
he had to pay the premises for one week on account
of the damage, mentioning that he paid
\$500 in nursing and medical attendance

PINE ST.—For rent first floor and basement furnished or unfurnished.

side, and he had the drillings analyzed and found they were gold. They wanted to sell him the brick for \$3,000 and he was worth fully \$5,000. The reason they gave him the brick was that they did not want to let the other stockholders learn the gold of the mine. He told them that he would like the brick over to the side of the river and they would give him \$5,000, but they could not agree to this.

THE SUSPICIONS OF GLASGOW

They were aroused by their refusal to bring the brick to this mine, and an examination of the brick confirmed it as a brick melted in the smelters are milled and bear the stamp of the smelter. It was not this was one not milled, but it had the same name on it. They had the sample of the gold analyzed they wanted him to return it, but he refused to do so, saying

A LEAKY BATH-TUB.

A Trouble It Caused in an Olive Street Residence—Said to Be a Case of Negligence—Longtinus Sues for Damages.

Longtinus Longtinus, dealer in gas-fitting fixtures, residing at 1310 Olive street, has filed a \$4,000 damage suit in the Circuit court against Fredk. Shicklo, the owner of property at the number given. Mr. Shicklo's house is situated at the upper corner of Olive and Second streets. It was recently rented to Mrs. Ferguson and her family. Longtinus, who had been engaged to place a bath-tub and clean up the construction, Mr. Longtinus was called to the house to make repairs to a residence for his family, and he also was called to the house to make repairs to the plumbing and electric arrangements dry water and gas connections, through the flooring to the basement. In the process of the work, in addition to this annoyance, the water was leaked out of the bath-tub, and above, it is alleged, had an unpleasant odor. Longtinus claims that he was called to a roof, whence he dropped the tub and it fell on the floor, and caused the damage below. He alleges that his family suffered from the damage, and that he was called to the premises for one week on account of the damage. He claims that he was paid \$500 in nursing and medical attendance.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAIN.

Joe. E. Johnston's Levee at the Lindell Hotel this Morning.

When Joe. E. Johnston appeared in the rooms of the Lindell Hotel this morning, he was as strong and well as in his vigorous younger years. He is phenomenally well

A TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.
—A Pitchfork—An Elopement Frustrated—
—Fatal Sunstroke—Illinois Items.
WILLEDGEVILLE, August 24.—Frank J. Wood,
 was recently placed under bonds to keep
 peace, went yesterday afternoon to the
 residence of Dr. McPherson, where his wife
 stopping, and shot and killed her. He
 committed suicide. Jealousy was the
 cause.

MCCANN, RICE & FARRINGTON,

actively military; the scale beam would tip at about 123 pounds. He wore a suit of chat, Prince Albert coat and a low white hat. The coat was kept buttoned most of the time, but he added a couple of buttons on the top down, not leaving a bulge above the waist line as gentlemen of the old days are wont to do. He was very friendly in his conversations with the many old friends he called, he would open his coat, slip his hands into his pockets, and talk very comfortably, and manage to end the conversation in some adroit pleasantry. At other times he would be very friendly and talk to his men. He is the most polished gentleman, not effusive in his showing of the friendship he has for his old friends. He shook hands every time he met a friend, and the same process was repeated when they met him. He was very friendly to the waiters, the bachelors, the young men, the old men, the soldiers, who with all their abundance of food, greeted and dismissed friends with curt bows.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Chas. F. Zeigler and Mrs. Jordan, two hostlers, had a quarrel last evening on Michigan avenue. Jordan attacked Zeigler with a pitchfork and left him in a dying condition.

INDIANA, August 24.—John Daniels, who was stopping at the farm of Robert Anderson, persuaded one of the daughters to go with him to St. Louis. The father, however, caught up with the couple in a few hours and brought his daughter back home.

MEMPHIS, August 24.—James M. Porter, an old man of 70, on his way to a school picnic near Memphis, had a sunstroke, and was found dead in the woods.

10, 110, August 24, 1899.

information—they were disposed of without being replied to. The interview did not last long, and the judge and general talked most of the talking; but it was courageously general. The South—he said nothing about the South, but he said that the North was not perfect in all its institutions, like the North; but then the conditions were different. The judge and general had been a success, very much a success. Future of Cleveland, well, he said, he was not a politician, but he was a politician. And so on, to terribly general, but with some glances.

There was a difference in the way he talked to old friends, Judge Gantt for instance. Why, the Judge and General gabbled to two old women, and seemed to be in the grip of the subject to exchange a policeman. The general took command when he approached, and listened to the judge and general. The judge told that he had been in such a battery

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

John Weyl Fatally Injured by an Exhaust Fan.

accident which will undoubtedly cost Mr. Weyl his life occurred a few minutes 7 o'clock this morning at the Dozier-Cracker Co.'s factory at Seventeenth Jorgan streets.

Weyl was examining an exhaust fan in of the pits when he lost his balance and n. The rapidly revolving fan struck the unfortunate man on the top of the head, ag about six inches of it off.

Small free, invited and strictly confidential.
Positive Written Guarantee given in every case.

"How do you do?" Johnston asked, and
 looked the professor hard.
 "I am not," but he showed that
 he did not recognize his caller. The man was
 embarrassed; he wished himself in Alaska, but
 he could not get away. He started to go, but
 how he had ridden all one dreadful night
 in the General in a country that was practi-
 cally a wilderness. He remembered the
 number him? Well, it nearly took the old
 miller's man's breath away to feel his
 going like a pump-handle in
 the heavy air.

part of the head torn off was thrown at an adjoining wall and was smashed to s. The engines were stopped as soon as able, the injured man taken out and red- to his residence, 1418 Pine street. Dr. rail, attending physician, said that he not possibly survive his injuries.

Weyl is 45 years old, and a widower. He rother of Mr. Weyl, of the firm of Dozier yil, and has been superintendent of the r works for some time.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

of Interest and Gossip from the Ad-
jacent Towns.

Botanic Nerve Bitters. 50c. Herb
Med. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Drug

that they would give ten years of their life have been able to say that they, too, had suffered in the same way. The two soldiers—General and gunner—sat down on a bench and talked like schoolboys. It was a pleasant surprise to find that they had no differences to hear them. There was something schoolboy-like in the matter of their conversation. They were both of the same age, and, having had a pleasant hour in and over, and carriage.

General and gunner had attended the General yesterday, called and pronounced his patient cured. The General was well, and the patient the Doctor knew. General and gunner remained in the city a few days, attending to some private business that brought him here, and then return to Washington.

Notes in Court.

Petition for Incorporation of the Third

Charles, Mr., August 23.—Misses Laura
 Dix and Lillie Tichenor of St. Louis were
 the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. de Fazio, Sunday.
 Mr. Charles Martine of Mexico, Mo., was
 with relatives here Sunday.—Mr. David
 Dix of Mexico, Mo., was in this city visit-
 ing Sunday, returning same night with his
 who has been visiting her mother, Mrs.
 Katz, during the past week.—The called
 meeting Saturday at the Court-house,
 upon the feasibility of having the
 proposed Missouri Central Railroad pass
 through this city and county drew a large
 enthusiastic crowd. The merit and ad-
 vantages of a new road to the county and
 of that which was necessary
 for the construction of it were fully


attend to use. Price 50 cents. All drug

She Didn't Mind It.

7 o'clock last evening the residents in vicinity of 2011 Kosciuszko street, occupied Charles Miller and his wife, were startled hearing a woman's cry for help, and many dashed out to their doors just in time to see Miller jump from a second-story window. They rushed to pick her up when she fell, before they reached her she was upon her

before the mass-meeting by Vice-president J. T. K. Hayward of Hannibal. Mr. R. E. H. Parks, chairman of the meeting, was instructed to appoint a committee of three energetic and conservative prominent men from the county and south and the city, to co-operate with Mr. Hayward in obtaining the right of a baseball club to play on this city and county.—The L. X. club of this place again defeated the masters of St. Louis. In old-style fashion and of 12 to 3. The feature of the game was a beautiful on-base catch of Bro. C. C. Williams in the center field in the third inning. W. H. Williams of St. Louis occupied the position of shortstop. —Miss Fannie Baptist Church Sunday.—Miss Fannie Baptist of Springfield, Mo., who has been

Prof. Joe McKenna's string band.



her sister at the Sacred Heart at this
he returned home this morning.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo., August 23.—For the past
the thermometer has climbed up to 100
more every day till yesterday we had a
shower that cooled the atmosphere and
died the withered vegetation.—A child of
Samuel Young died to-day.—Mrs. C. S.
Bossinger left for a visit to Kansas to-day.
Bowen left to-day for Lawrence, Kan.
one of ball between the Poplar Bluffs and
her clubs at this place yesterday was
up the up the basketball team. Mr. Thomas
Schuler for the latter club, got a finger
knocked out of joint, and the game was given
to the home club.—Quite a number from here
are preparing to attend the Conclave of Knights

plar.—We are all broken up on politics, three parties in the field—both the old and farmers' ticket.

A French Journalist.

de Marell, du Courrier des Etats Unis de York, is at the Lindell. He is well known the French colony in St. Louis, onally and by reputation. He was many years editor and publisher of the eco-American, a French paper published ew York, and in that connection obed his reputation. His visit is to sure he says, and in pursuance

across the Lindell counter this morning. English is small in quantity, ex-
satisfactory, highly italicized and picturesque.
mustache is long, white and drooping
an imperial, but its ends have a knack
turning upward to meet a freshly descend-
ing nose at accentuated points of conver-

Alderney Milk.....	5 cents
Coffee, O. G. Java.....	5 cents
Tea.....	5 cents
Lemonade.....	5 cents
Lemonade, with Egg.....	10 cents
Chocolate.....	10 cents

A RIVER RECEPTION

—Camping Out.

S. E. Waggoner of Macon, Chairman of the Fifth District Sub-Committee of the Conclave Entertainment Committee, is in the city making arrangements for the reception of the Knights who will arrive by boat. Mr. Waggoner will have a squad of the local Knights to meet each boat at the wharf and escort the visiting Knights to their quarters.

"About 5 per cent of the Knights will come by boat," said Mr. Waggoner this afternoon. "I have been to the coast and have seen the country and I find St. Paul, Lacrosse, Lansing, Clinton, Keokuk, Peoria and a great many other delegations are coming by boat."

OFFENDING OFFICERS.

by inviting her to a room, and Ketchum in charged with playing poker. Ketchum was charged with carrying a revolver in a raid made on a gravel road saloon by Detective Herbert and Bennett. Although Ketchum's offense is the least grave there is, he will be dismissed from the force while the others may go off with financial ruin. Ketchum's attorney, J. W. McLaughlin, says that Ketchum is a man of good character, and that the force which might have been keeping him out before the Board is apt to go hard with him.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

Verdict of the Inquest on the Body of Charles Clegg.

The inquest was concluded to-day, and the body of Charles Clegg was taken from the river Sunday about 5:30 p. m., at the foot of Cedar street. Clegg was last seen alive Saturday evening. His brother, Samuel Clegg, testified that he ceased to hear from his brother after Saturday and his wife had been divorced.

Ernst Hoepfner, through Dose & Gerner, entered two damage suits this afternoon in the Circuit Court against Dr. George Herman Voester. In the first he claims \$5,000 and alleges that Dr. Voester, without any cause or provocation, shot him in the back with a .38 Smith & Wesson revolver, inflicting great pain. In the second suit Mr. Hoepfner asks \$5,000 for slander. He alleges that Dr. Voester accused him in the presence of others of stealing a pocket-book, and that he used grossly abusive and defamatory language to the face of the man who is now dead that the latter in defending killed his own life. The verdict was death from drowning.

ABOUT TOWN.


Two grizzly bears arrived at the Zoological Gardens yesterday and were placed temporarily in cages for acclimation. The bears were shipped from New York.

ANXIE DAVIN, colored, aged 12 years, left her home at 1111 West 12th street at 7:30 Sunday evening, saying she was going to visit her school teacher, who resides on Claggett avenue. She has never been seen since heard from, and her parents are very anxious to receive some information concerning her.

Political Peace Disturbances.

Deputy Sheriff Peter J. Nolan, Richard Dunn and Joseph McGinn, who are candidates for district judge the peace and serenity of the Western Precinct of the First Ward at the Republican primaries yesterday, were arraigned before Judge Cady in the city court for disturbing the peace. They were charged with disturbing the peace. They were not ready for trial, and were set for a court day.

Mr. Win. Everman has returned from a trip to Indiana, bringing back with him a rattling Dayton wagon, which he says is the only one in this city.



PROF. CHS. LUDWIG VON SEGER,
Professor of Medicine at the Royal University of Vienna, Austria; Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown; Knight Commander of the Royal Spanish Order of Isabel; Knight of the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle; Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, etc., etc., says:

"LEBIG CO'S COCA BEEF TONIC"
 should not be confounded with the horde of trashy cure-alls. It is in no sense of the word a patent remedy. I am thoroughly conversant with its mode of preparation and know it to be a pure and valuable tonic.

not only a legitimate pharmaceutical product, but also worthy of the high commendations it has received in all parts of the world. It contains essence of Beef, Cocoa, Quinine, Iron and Calaisia, which are dissolved in pure genuine Spanish Imperial Crown Sherry.

Be careful to look for the name *Down, Rev.* on the wrapper, Dyspeptic, Bilious, Malarious or afflicted with weak kidneys. Beware of Imitations.

Her Majesty's Favorite Cosmetic Glycerine.

Used by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and the nobility. For the skin, complexion, Eruptions, Chapping, Roughness. 51.00 Of druggists.

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N. Y. DEFOR 28 MURRAY STREET

